TWO CENTS.

No. 13,743.

GREEKS ARE UNITED

Few Reserves Fail to Respond to Their Country's Call.

THREATENING OUTLOOK IN THESSALY

Alleged Plot Against the Government at Constantinople.

GRAVE STATE OF AFFAIRS

ATHENS, March 19, 3 a.m.-The Greek government has decided to recall the gunboats Alpheios and Pinios from Cretan The former is now coaling at

The cabinet was in session until 2 a.m. It is officially stated that only 1,500 out of the 65,000 army reserve men called out have failed to respond, thus setting at rest the stories circulated of wholesale failure to answer the call to arms.

A dispatch from Canea today says that an Austrian newspaper man, Herr Pinter, who recently visited the camp of Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek army of occupation, has been arrested and there detained under close guard.

Col. Vassos remains at Alikangu.

The Greek warship Nanarchos Miaulis has arrived at the Piraeus, having on board twelve prisoners, who were captured there during a recent attack which the Turks made upon Monodendri, near Platania.

Three emissaries of the Turkish legation at Athens have been arrested in the camp

An engagement is expected today at Menexe, on the frontier of Thessaly, owing to the reinforcing of the Turkish garrison

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from Canea to the Daily News says that the note communicated to Col. Vassos by the French and Italian officers yesterday did not order him to leave the island, but merely informed him of the blockade and re-quested him to promote the distribution of the admirals' proclamation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.-The Servian minister here has called the serious attention of the Turkish government to the situation of affairs existing in the province of Kossovo, where, it is asserted, the Christians are panic stricken in consequence of the mobilizing of the Turkish reserves and

The minister also drew the porte's attention to the recent attack upon the Servian and Austrian consuls in a cafe at Uskub (situated about 100 miles northwest of Salonica), and referred to the correct attitude observed by Servia during the present crisis, expressing the hope that the porte would put a stop to the existing situation "A continuation of which," it was added

may have serious consequences. The Turkish officials in Epirus are forcibly preventing the Greek Bayans (persons not Mohammedans who pay the capitation tax), who are Ottoman subjects, from leaving Epirus to join the Greek forces. BERLIN, March 19.-According to a dis-

patch received here from Larissa, the Turkish consuls in Thessaly, having pointed out to the Turkish government threatening attitude of the Greeks, have been authorized by the porte, if they con-sider it advisable, to vacate their posts and return to Constantinople.

LONDON, March 19 .- A special dispatch from Galatz, Roumania, says it is an nounced there in Greek circles that a plot is being hatched among the Greeks at Con-stantinople, where there are 20,000 wellarmed Greeks living, to revolt against the government. It is added that there are few Turkish troops now at Constantinople, except the sultan's body guard, and that it would be impossible to hurriedly recall troops from the Greek frontier in the even

of a revolt at Constantinopie. MARYLAND'S MINES.

deport of the State Inspector to th Governor.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 19.-State Mine Inspector Otto Hohing of Frostburg has ferwarded to Gov. Lowndes his report showing the operations of the coal mines in Maryland's coal fields for the year 1896.

The report shows that nineteen mines are now operating in the Cumberland and George's creek district, employing 3,978 men. The production for 1896 aggregated 3,729,461 tons. He adds that the period covered by the report has been the most prosperous in the history of the region that an advance of 12½ per cent has beer made in wages, and that the most cordia relations exist between the miners and the mine owners. But six fatal accidents o curred during the year, and these were in no wise attributable to causes within the control of the owners.

MAJOR DICK'S APPOINTMENT.

Will Be Secretary of the Republican

National Committee. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19,-Majo Charles F. Dick, who during the last campaign was the confidential adviser of Chairman Hanna, announced today that he will be the next secretary of the republicar national committee. He declined to talk upon the subject of his appointment further than to corroborate the rumor that he would be identified with the national headquarters and not hold office under the federal government. He said the announcement of his appointment would be made today, and until that was done he did not feel at liberty to discuss the situation.

There was considerable talk to the effect that Major Dick was to receive the ap-pointment of fourth assistant postmaster oneral. As fourth assistant in the Pos office Department he would have had the appointment of all fourth-class postmas-ters, and it has been said that Chairman Hanna desired his confidential friend to occupy that position, having in mind th major's especial fitness for the place with reference to Ohio and the chairman's senatorial campaign at the time Major Dick' name was first coupled with the fourth as sistant postmaster generalship.

Mr. Hanna did not have a sure thing o Senator Sherman's seat in Congress, and, furthermore, it looked as if he would have year or two and then put up stiff fight for it. So Major Dick was slated as the best-fitted person to deal out fourthcass post offices in the interests of Mr fanna's senatorial campaign.

Things changed as if by magic, and the major was not needed there, so the administration fixed him with a more remunerative position. The secretary of the national committee, it is understood, will draw a salary of \$5,000 a year. Major position mentioned in the Post Office Department, but declined it.

Fire in the Marlboro' Jail.

epecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. UPPER MARLBORO', Md., March 19 .-The roof of the jail caught fire last evenir g, and the flames were extinguished with difficulty. Isaac Tippett of Surratt's is responsible for the fire. The prisoners were removed to the grand jury room in the removed to the grand jury room in the court house until this morning, when Sheriff Underwood returned from the lower part of the county, when they were returned to the jall and placed in the lower cells.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS JAPANESE INVASION

Two Bills Introduced in the Senate That May Pass.

One to Maintain the Free Library, the Other to Complete the Aqueduct Tunnel.

In view of the fact that a number of sen ators are introducing District bills in the Senate, though it was not intended to take up any District business in the committee at this session, Senator McMillan today introduced a number of bills, two of which may be acted upon. These are the bill providing for the maintenance of the free library in the District of Columbia, which simply appropriates a lump sum of \$6,725, half to come from the District revenues. for the fuel, lighting, fitting up of rooms and a salary of librarian and assistant; and another providing for the completion of the aqueduct tunnel, the provisions of which are the same that were introduced as an amendment to the appropriation bill in the last Congress.

Washington Cooling Company.

Mr. McMillan also introduced a new bill providing for the incorporation of the Washington Cooling Company. The incorporators named in the bill are J. M. Field, . W.Ritchie, Hyman Powdermaker, Campbell Whitehead of the District of Columbia, and T. C. Clark of New York. The bill provides for the construction of refrigerating works and for laying of the system of underground pipes within the streets and alleys of the District of Columbia for the purpose of conveying the cooling fluids. It is provided that a map of the proposed sys-tem shall be submitted to the District Commissioners within ninety days after the passage of the act and subjected to their approval, amendment, &c. Future extensions of the pipe system are authorized and the company is authorized to dig up the streets for the purpose. The work is to begin within six months after the passage of the law, and at least one mile of pipes must be laid within the year. The authority is given also for the laying of railroad sidings upon 1st street northeast, Delaware avenue northeast, Maryland avenue or Virginia avenue southwest, provided that such sidings do not extend over more than 300 feet upon any public property. The capi-tal stock of the company is fixed at \$500,-

Bills Reintroduced. Bills reintroduced by Mr. McMillan coming over from the last Congress were: To incorporate the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company; to protect the first day of the week as a day of est in the District of Columbia; to regulate the use of public parks and reserva-tions in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the chief of engineers of the United States army; to amend the act pro-hibiting horse cars in the District of Columbia: to raise the age of protection of girls in the District of Columbia: to au-Railroad Company to obtain right of way; to compel rallroad companies to remove abandoned track, and a bill in regulation of tax sales in the District of Columbia. Mr. Kyle reintroduced the bill for the University of the United States.

HIDDEN IN THE BED.

Mrs. Porter's Jewelry Disappears and

There was considerable commotion yesterday morning in the apartments of Secretary and Mrs. J. Addison Porter, at the Ebbitt House, over the disappearance of a lot of valuable jewelry belonging to Mrs. Perter. The disappearance was discovered by Mrs. Porter early in the morning.

After the police got to work on the case they found the jewelry hidden under the mattress on the springs. A story that
Mrs. Porter had put it there herself
is said not to be true. It is thought that
the jewelry was stolen, and that the thief, becoming frightened, returned unnoticed to the room and deposited the stolen arti cles where they were found. The theft was probably suggested by the fact that Secretary and Mrs. Porter were preparing

A TEA STANDARD.

Secretary Gage Appoints a Board to Determine It.

Secretary Gage took action today for the execution of the act of Congress, March 2, 1817, the purpose of which is to prevent the importation of impure or unwholesome tea into the United States. Under authority of that act, he appointed A. P. Upham and E. A. Schoyer of Chicago, Herbert G. Woodworth of Boston, T. A. Phelan and W. P. Roome of New York, Andrew P. Irwin of Philadelphia and Robert B. Bain of San Francisco a board to prepare a standard sample of tea to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for adoption by the government. These gentlemen are known as "tea experts," and are considered fully competent to discharge the duty as-signed them. In order that there may be no delay in the matter, the gentlemen have been requested to assemble in New York city next Monday to consider the establish ment of a standard sample, with a view to the protection of the American people against the use of inferior or adulterated tea. Under the act of Congress, the gen-tlemen will each be allowed \$50 and ex-When the required standard is ed, customs officers will be inform with a view to the rejection of all impor-tations of tea falling below its require

SUCCESSFUL CADETS.

Those Who Passed the Examination One Was From the District.

Out of 184 principals and alternates desig ated to take the examination for admission to the United States Military Academy 118 passed the mental examination. of this number twenty were alternates, for whom no vacancies exist, leaving but eighty-six entitled to enter the academy in June next. Of the total number examined fity-seven were mentally disqualified. twelve physically disqualified and nine both mentally and physically disqualified.

Joseph F. Barnes, the sole representative of the District of Columbia, was among the successful candidates. Three cadets-atlarge, appointed by ex-President Cleveland also passed successfully, viz., Henry E. Mitchell, son of the late Gen. Mitchell; his alternate, Frederick Mears, and Win. P. Ennis, son of Capt. Ennis of the 4th Artillery. The last named was the alternate of Richard P. Williams, son of Maj. Williams, who failed. Mr. Mears is not entitled o admission, on account of the success of

Another candidate who successfully met all requirements is Robert Mason Lee, nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He was rejected at the January examination, but on the recommendation of the academic board he was reappointed and given another examination in March.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate has confirmed the following ne-minations: John Hay of the District of Columbia, to be ambassador of the United States to Great Britain; Horace Porter of New York, to be ambassador of the United States to France; Henry White of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain.

UNLESS ANNEXATION BE SECURED

The Islands May Be Dominated by the Enterprising Asiatics.

TALK WITH MR. THURSTON

Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-minister from Hawaii to Washington, now president of the Annexation Club of Honolulu, and at present in Washington in behalf of the interest of that organization, was seen by a representative of The Star this morning concerning the telegraphic news from San Francisco that the Hawaiian government had refused to allow 537 Japanese laborers, who had recently come from Japan, to land in Honolulu, and the statement that the government believed that they had unearthed an attempt to import Japanese into Honolulu in violation of the immigration

Mr. Thurston replied that the subject was one of the gravest now confronting the Hawalian government. In substance, he said: "One of the legacies which the republic inherited from the late monarchy was a treaty with Japan, under the terms of which all Japanese have unlimited right of ingress into Hawaii. By another clause of the treaty it cannot be amended or abrogated except by consent of both parties. Until recently no Japanese were allowed by Japan to come to Hawaii except under labor contract, which the Hawaiian government guaranteed should be carried out in

favor of the laborer.

"Recently the Japanese government has changed its policy in this respect, and al-lows free emigration to Hawali. Four or five immigration companies have been formed in Japan, which consist largely of leading Japanese officials, the late Japanese minister to Washington being a member of one of them, which companies for the year last past have been bringing large numbers of free Japanese immigrants to Hawaii.

The Monthly Arrivals.

"There are now five lines of steamers between Honolulu and Japan, making monthly trips, and every steamer that comes into Honolulu brings from 250 to 750 Japanese, who are turned loose on the community without any knowledge or check on the part of the government of who they are or what they propose to do. "As the amount of employment in the islands is necessarily limited, it is a serious question whether or not this in-pouring flood of men, almost unaccompanied by women, will not, at an early date, through entirely natural causes, create a large, uncontrollable mass of men without employ-ment and without means.

"A short time since the Hawaiian government, in order to meet any such contingency, passed a law prohibiting the landing of any person in Hawaii unless he pos-sessed cash to the amount of \$50. The next lot of immigrants who arrived after the law was passed produced orders on the less the masters make amdavit the Japanese bank in Honolulu for \$55 each. will not violate the neutrality laws. which were presented to the custom house officers as the equivalent of so much cash. The government had information that the orders were fictitious, in that they were simply meant to get the men ashore, and that when presented at the bank they would be surrendered without payment. A considerable shipment of Japanese were refused the privilege of landing, under these conditions, and were returned to

The next move was for every Japanese to produce fifty-odd dollars in Japanes paper money upon arrival at Honolulu which is not current in Honolulu, but is convertible into Hawaiian money at the Japanese bank. The government was in-formed that this money was being furnished to the men by the immigration companies for the simple purpose of evading the law, and that when the money was presented to the bank for change it was aken up precisely the same as the previous orders had been. The government accordingly refused to allow a lot of these men to land. The Japanese took out habeas corpus proceedings, and the government being unable to prove that the money did not bona fide belong to the immigrants, the court allowed them to land.

Evasions of the Law.

"This was several months ago, and since then the immigrants have been coming in in constantly increasing numbers. It is a moral certainty that the money produced by the immigrants is provided by some third party for the purpose of evading the law, but heretofore the government has been unable to prove it. Each of the immi-gration companies freely states that the others are working in this fraudulent manbut protest innocence on its own The arrest by the government of the 537 immigrants stated is undoubtedly ow-ing to its having obtained evidence which is deemed sufficient to warrant the action

"I have no idea that the Japanese government meditates any hostile, forcible action against Hawaii, but unless something can be done to stop the influx of Japanese, above indicated, they will by this peaceful invasion accomplish far more than they

could hope to by force.

"By the census taken last September, the Japanese in Hawaii numbered 24,000; more than any other nationality except native Hawaiians, who numbered 33,000. Within five years from now, if the present rate of Japanese immigration to Hawaii continues, they will be a majority of the inhabitants of the entire country. It needs no argument to demonstrate what this

"In the long run there is no possible com petition between Asiatics and Anglo-Saxons. Wherever the two are brought in conflict, it no longer is a question of competition, but there is inevitable substitu tion of the one for the other in a very large number of businesses. Moreover, with the p pulation of the islands consisting of a majority of Japanese citizens, Japan and the Japanese will acquire the same moral right that the Uitlanders are

today claiming in South Africa

The Question of Annexation. "Annexation of Hawaii and the United States can be accomplished now without opposition from any responsible quarter What changes the future may bring about no one can tell. It is the well nigh universal belief in Hawaii that the present extraordinary movement from Japan to Hawaii is part of a systematic plan, with the full approval of the Japanese govern-ment to sain control of the islands. ment, to gain control of the islands. Whether this is so or not I cannot say. Certainly no more sure or certain method of accomplishing that result can be followed than that which is now going on.

What the Hawaiian government will do "What the Hawaiian government will do
I do not know, as I have no official connection with it. If they do not stop the invasion, Anglo-Saxon civilization will very
soon be swamped out of the country. The evasion of the present law is so easy that whether they succeed in stopping this lot or not will not make much difference. or not will not make much difference.
"It the Hawaiian government attempt to discriminate against Japanese, as is now done against Chinese, they will be met by a claim on the part of the Japanese government that there is a violation of the treaty.

"If Hawaii were big enough she could abrogate the treaty anyway, on the ground that it was in derogation of the sovereign right of an independent country, but if she does this and Japan chooses to insist upon

the continuity of the treaty, the Hawaiian government will be helpless to resist. "The royalists of Hawaii recognize that national existence is at stake, and have to Probable Effect It Will Have Upon
Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897-TWELVE PAGES.

States to legislate against the introduction of Japanese laborers.

"Undoubtedly the Hawaiian government is waiting to see what action will be taken by the United States government concerning the subject of annexation. If that question is not acted upon soon a grave issue will soon arise between Hawaii and Japan, the outcome of which no one can undertake to foretell."

TODAY'S CABINET MEETING

Secretary Sherman Announces the Release of Three More American Citizens.

Stricter Enforcement of the Neutrality Laws Discussed, but No Important Action Taken.

Secretary Sherman announced with good deal of satisfaction at the cabinet meeting today that three more American citizens had been released by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. These are Charles Scott, Esteben Venero and Theodore Vives. Scott's case was interesting from the fact that Consul General Lee made it the basis for his inquiry as to whether warships were available for Havana, in case the authorities refused to grant bis demand that the man (against whom the evidence to support the charge of conspiracy was only that he was in possession of Cuban postage stamps) be immediately placed in communication with the outside world. Venero is a native of Cuba, twenty-two years of age, and was naturalized here in 1895. He was arrested in Los Palos, Havana province, about September 22 last, though no charges were preferred. Upon his claim of American citizenship the captain general called for his papers, and thes were submitted December 9 last, since which time his case has been pending without attempt to settle the question of juris-diction between the civil and military tribunals.

Nais.

Vives is a native of Clenfuegos, but was also naturalized in the United States.in 1896. He was arrested November, 1896, charged first with disorderly conduct, and then with offering insults to Spain, and has been held since in jail for trial. It appears that this way was actually released on February this man was actually released on Febru-ary last, but nothing of it is known to the officials here, and his friends were in ig-norance of his release. By some oversight Consul General Lee did not report the fact to the department until yesterday, and then only in response to a telegram of specific inquiry.

Today's cabinet meeting was unusually short, lasting only a little over an hour, and one of the members is authority for and one of the members is authority for the statement that no action of importance was taken. The question of a stricter en-forcement of the neutrality laws against Cuban filibusters was briefly considered, but further action was suspended pending the submission of an opinion of the Attor-ney General on the subject. The Treasury Department has adonted the nolicy of re-Department has adopted the policy of re-fusing clearance to vessels desiring to clear for unnamed or fictitious ports, un-less the masters make amdavit that they

MORE APPLICATIONS.

Many Who Desire to Serve Under the Treasury Department. The following applications for presidential offices were bulletined at the Treasury Department today:

George A. Benham of Chicago, Ill., to b ssistant secretary of the treasury. J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., to be register of the treasury, and W. P. Barry of Minreapolis, Minn., to be assistant reg

ster of the treasury.
Fred E. Bach of Wilmington, Del., to be C. E. Kindt of Portland, Ore., to be com-

missioner general of immigration at Washington, D. C.

ington, D. C.

Collectors and surveyors of customs—E.

B. Calkins of Watertown, N. Y., at Cape
Vincent, N. Y.; J. U. Fellows of Houston,
Texas, and J. M. Hightower of Center,
Texas, at Galveston; Wm. Schuchart of
San Antonio, Texas, at Eagle Pass, Texas;
M. M. Higging of Faster, M. M. Higging of Faster, M. M. Higgins of Easton, Mi., at Balti-more; I. D. McKee of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; R. R. Dashiell of Lexington, Ky., at Memphis, Wenn. Naval officer at New York—Charles Bur-rows of Rutherford, N. J.

Appraisers—D. E. Shanahan of Chicago, at Chicago; J. H. Brewer of Trenton, N. J., at New York; W. S. Carver of Washington, D. C., at New York, Examiner of drugs—R. C. Evans of Winchester, Mass., at Boston; W. H. Betz and W. H. Heistand of Philadelphia, at Phila-

Mint assayer-F. D. Hetrick of San Lean dro, Cal., at San Francisco; E. P. Leech of Denver, Col., at Denver. Surgeon general of the marine hospital

service-H. E. Felter of Centersville, Ga., and John McKenlock of Chicago. Supervising inspector of steam vessels at Men.phis, Tenn.—J. D. Hedger of Metrop-Ill., and Seraph Semonin of Evans Collector of internal revenue-J. C. Thom

as of Pottsville, Ala., and W. J. Stevens of Anniston, Ala., at Birmingham, Ala.; A. A. Thayer of Colusa, Cal., at Sacramento Ned McLenon of Jasper, Fla., at Jackson ville; J. A. Ravenscroft of Mishawaka. Ind., at Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Robt. Wil-liams of New Orleans at New Orleans; O. R. Winslow of Marshfield, Mo., and E. E Kellogg of Rich Hill, Mo., at Kansas City Mo.; John Moffitt of Helena, Mont., at He lena; A. R. Houck of Lebanon, Pa. Lancaster, Pa.; W. L. Miner of Hudson, S. D., at Omaha, Neb.; J. A. Gibson of Timber Ridge, Va., at Lynchburg, Va.

THE JAMESON RAID.

Damaging Testimony Given Against Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, March 19.-The parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid and the dministration of the affairs of the Chartered Company of South Africa was again resumed today in the committee room of Westminster Hall. Mr. Edward Blake, liberal member o

parliament for south division of Longford examined the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, formerly attorney general of Cape Colony. Mr. Schreiner testified to the attempts of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, when premier of Cape Colony, to delay the cabinet's action in proclaiming the government's repudiation of the raid, with the view, according to the witness, of gaining time to allow the in-surgents of Johannesburg to join the Jameson raiders before the former were tware of the government's attitude giving the raiders a better chance to reach

their goal.

John C. Bigham, unionist, member of parliament for the exchange division of parliament for the exchange division then Liverpool and a queen's counsellor, ther examined Mr. Schreiner relative to the alleged oppressive acts of the Transvaa government. The witness appeared to be very forgetful on this subject, but when pressed for answers to the questions put to him he recalled saveral instances of President Kruger attempting breaches of

President Kruger attempting breaches of the London convention.

When further examined by Mr. Wyndham, conservative, member of parliament for Dovers Mr. Schreiner said he thought the reforms must come from the inside, as the Dutch sentiment was so excited that outside pressure would lead to serious consequence.

The committee then adjourned.

DINGLEY'S REPORT

Ways and Means Committee's Explanation of the Tariff Bill.

MORE REVENUE AND PROTECTION

Measure.

That Was the Aim in Framing the

SCHEDULES REVIEWED

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee today presented in the House the report on the new tariff bill. The report follows largely the lines of the explanatory statement on the bill made by Mr. Dingley on Monday. The report says that a deficiency in revenue amounting to \$203,000,000 in four years justifies the convocation of Congress to make a remedy. Although the government realized \$293,481,894 from the sale of bonds to redeem demand notes, \$203,000,000 of the notes were paid out to meet the deficiency. which notes, it says, have been a potent cause of the distrust in business circles. At least \$16,000,000 of the \$196,000,000 in the treasury will be paid out before July 1 to meet the deficiency, and of the remainder at least \$150,000,000 is gold, which ought to remain in the reserve, leaving but \$30,-000,000 as a working balance, which is as small as safety admits.

The tariff of 1890 was practically nullified in the fiscal year 1894, the report argues, by the expectation of a lower tariff. If the revenue had continued to rise after the opening of the year 1893, as it had before, the revenue would have been ample to meet all expenditures and the government would have been spared the humiliation of ssuing bonds to meet deficiencies.

To Protect American Industries.

The report continues: "Another imperative duty resting on Congress is so to adjust duties to secure needed revenue to carry on the government as will better protect the industries which have suffered the past three years from unequal foreign competition and from the consequent loss of purchasing power of the masses of the people, upon which the demand for producis and the prosperity of every citizen depends. "The feasibility of uniting in a tariff both

revenue and protective qualities has been amply demonstrated by the results of the protective tariffs in force from 1861 to 1893. at which latter date the tariff of 1800 was practically nullified by the anticipation of a revision on a non-protective basis. The working of the wool and woolens schedule of the tariff of 1890 on a protective basis and of the same schedules in the tariff of 1894 on an anti-protective basis is exceedingly interestingly interestingly. ngly instructive on this point."

Mr. Dingley says that wool has been placed practically at the rates of the Mc-Kinley law with compensatory duties to manufacturers to place them on the same asis as to materials as their foreign com petitors, and, in addition, given compound duties, largely converted into specifics equivalent to the 40 and 50 per cent ad valorem duties of the tariffs of 1850 and 1894 the change to specific rates being 1894, the change to specific rates made to prevent undervaluations of foreign chean labor. The new goods made by cheap labor. The new schedule, it is predicted, will restore the wool-growing industry to the farmers, reive manufacturing and largely increase the revenue from that source, which, be cause of the character of fine goods im ported under the tariff of 1830, was practically derived from luxuries.

The Sugar Schedule.

Concerning the sugar schedule the report says: "We have increased the duty from the 40 per cent ad valorem imposed by the present tariff on raw sugars (now only nine-tenths of one cent per pound on raw sugars polarizing 96 degrees on account of the decline of sugars, although about 14 ents when the tariff was enacted in 1894) o 1.63 cents, with a countervailing duty or all sugars equivalent to the net export bounty paid by any country in order to acrease our revenue and at the same time afford sufficient protection to enable our farmers and planters to ultimately produce whatever sugar we may require for consumption. The production of cane ugar is a large and, under proper pro

tection, a growing industry now.

"The production of beet sugar in at least twenty-three states of our Union, which only seven years ago was regarded as of doubtful promise, is a demonstrated success, with such protection as we recom-mend, which is less than those bountles given at the inception of sugar producon by Germany, France and other Euro pean countries, which now produce about two-thirds of the world's sugar." The report says that the reduced differ ential on sugar will maintain the refining duties on sugar, and under

ndustry, especially in connection with the countervailing duty on the product of ex port bounty countries, and it adds: "Our experience under the tarff of 1883, with present tariff, with ad valorem duties on vinced us, as it has the administrators of the law and the sugar trade generally, although refiners dissent from this view, that specific duties are preferable, more and certainly administered, and abcolutely essential to reliable revenues. There is then a review of various other schedules in the bill, the effect of each being described and commented upparisons have been made.

Regarding Reciprocity.

Regarding reciprocity it is said that the extension of the policy of 1890, strengthened by the tenders of lower duties, as a concession in return for equivalent concessions, will result in even more advan tagecus commercial advantages than those that were secured under the act of 1890. After giving a table estimating the in crease of revenue from the bill at \$113,000, 000, Mr. Dingley says: "If the bill should become a law by May 1, it is more than probable that it would yield an increase of \$75,000,000. It is easy to see how a delay in the enactment of the bill to July 1, for example, would easily take from the ury \$15,000,000 of revenue and turn it into the pockets of speculators importing wool, len goods, sugar and other articles of which it is proposed to increase the revenue and at the same time deprive woo growers and producers and manufacturer of the benefit that would arise from the prompt passage of the bill proposed."

A new paragraph has been added to the wool schedule by the republican members of the committee as follows: oriental, Berlin and similar rugs and

Oriental, Berlin and similar rugs and mats and carpets woven whole for rooms, valued at not more than 30 cents per square yard, 15 cents per square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem, valued at more than 30 and not more than 60 cents per square yard. 30 cents and 26 per cent; valued at more than 60 cents and not more than 60 cents and not more than 30 cents and not more than 30 cents and 20 cents and 20 than \$1 per square yard, 40 cents and 2 per cent; valued at more than \$1 and no more than \$2, 80 cents and 25 per cent more than \$2 per square yard, \$1.25 and 3

ONE NOMINATION. Chas. U. Gordon to Be Postmaster

Chlengo. The President today sent to the Senat the nomination of Charles U. Gordon, to be postmaster at Chicago, Ill.

The President to Take Up All the Papers

Nominations May Go to the Senate Tomorrow-Appeals in Behalf of Dodge and Truesdell.

This Afternoon.

It is not improbable that the nomination of a District Commissioner will be announced from the White House tomorrow.

first of next week, however. It can be definitely stated today that the President will this afternoon take up all the papers relating to these appointments. Whether he can give the papers all the consideration he desires and which is necesessary between now and tomorrow is an open question. Other matters may, of course, delay action from him.

The nomination may be delayed until the

The last of the delegations to see the President on the commissionerships was scheduled to talk with the chief executive at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but the appoint-ment was not filled until a later hour. This delegation was from East Washington, and the appointment was arranged for yester-day by Dr. W. A. Croffut, who withdrew from the committee representing citizens' associations on Wednesday. The delegation this afternoon was also composed of men from the citizens' associations. They asked for the appointment of W. C. Dodge, and did not present the name of Commissioner

Early this mcrning Senator Kyle called Early this mcrning Senator Kyle called at the White House with Dr. Croffut, and they had a talk of ten minutes with the President. Senator Kyle is favorable to the appointment of Mr. Dodge, believing, he says, that he will make a good man. Dr. Croffut strongly pressed his own views and gave his version of the memorial which was presented a few days ago in the irterest of Messrs. Dodge and Ross, without prejudice to either man.

B. H. Warner saw the President this morning in behalf of the reappointment of Commissioner Truesdell.

Commissioner Truesdell.

The committee which saw the President this afternoon was composed of Dr. Croffut, Major S. H. Walker, Charles White, jr., Josiah Millard, Chappel Loring, Isaac C. Slater, F. J. Deiudonne, George W. Boyd, B. A. Colonna, A. P. Clark, J. Farnsworth

worth.

They presented a memorial asking the appointment of W. C. Dodge, stating that they consider him the only East Washington man in the race.

"We are for W. C. Dodge and nobody else," Dr. Croffut said to a Star reporter.

"We haven't any alternate candidate. We are not opposed to Mr. Ross, but we are for Mr. Dodge."

The memorial in addition to define the

for Mr. Dodge."

The memorial, in addition to giving the reasons why Mr. Dodge should be appointed, says that East Washington has not been represented by a Commissioner since the District was deprived of the franchise in 1871. Such discrimination, it says, is in violation of the principles of home rule. Mr. Dodge, it is alleged in the memorial, is not interested in any comporation or syns not interested in any corporation or syndicate.

BOTH WILL BE HANGED.

Latest Alleged Confession of Jackson and Walling Avails Not. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 19.-Jackson

and Walling, murderers of Pearl Bryan, will both hang. The governor has just ordered the troops to Newport. He told the Associated Press representatives that he would arnounce his decision this afternoon, and also told, by a nod, that the decision would

rean that both must hang.

The troops to help keep order at tomorrow's execution will leave this afternoon instead of this morning, having been held up till the governor could make at least a show of considering Walling and Jackson's But the latter have meant nothing to him from the first. He evident ly thinks there is little, if anything, in the confession. There is little doubt about the double hanging tomorrow, and there has been little since the day the appellate court passed on the cases. CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 19 -- A

claid dispatch from Nicholasville, Ky., says:
When I woke Walter Hendren up at 4
o'clock this morning and told him the full
meaning of Jackson's confession he was
much surprised. He is satisfied that the whele of the statements implicating Dr. whele of the statements implicating Dr. Wagner are malicious lies.

Walter Hendren himself first told Dr. Wagner of the Pearl Bryan murder while the doctor was visiting here a day or two after the crime. Hendren is thoroughly reliable; he has the respect of the town.

The following telegram from Mr. Hendren has been received:

ren has been received:
NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., March 19. While it is rather a difficult matter for any one to go back a year and establish the exact dates of a visitor's journey, I think we will have no trouble in establishing that my brother-in-law, Dr. Wagner, was at the home of my father, William Hendren, near town, at the time of the Pearl Bryan murder. As nearly as I can remember, Dr. Wagner was here from January 23 to February 3, 1806.

(Signed) WALTER S. HENDREN. ALEXANDRIA, Ky., March 19.-Judge Helm has at last given orders to keep the prisoners separated. It is known that their confessions were written while they were together, and the stories show that the two men had agreed on the main points, evidently in the hope that they could raise a question that would cause a raise a question that would cause a stay of execution at least.

But their plan is apparently too trans

parent, and now on their last day, whi separated, an opportunity will be afforded for them to tell the truth. one is permitted to see them today vithout an order from Judge Helm. ing is kept in the upper room of the jail. men are unable to describe Dr. Wag ner or his house, or even the cab in which they said the body was borne

ST. NAZAIRE SURVIVORS. Condition of the Four Men Reported

NEW YORK, March 19.- The condition of Captain Berri, one of the survivors of the Ville de St. Nazaire, was said to be much

Improved.

improved at the Hotel Martin today. He is able to be about his room and has taken some liquid nourishment. The only persons who are permitted to enter his apartments are his physician and Mr. Forget of the French line.

The condition of Dr. Maire and Engineer Stauts was also said to be greatly im-proved. They are still on board the steamproved. They are still on board the steam-er La Normandie, but arrangements for re-moving them to a hotel will probably be completed today. Both men sleep a great part of the time and milk is the only food they have taken thus far.

Dr. Albarez, who is in attendance upon

Dr. Albarez, who is in attendance upon Juan de Dios Tejada, said that his patient's hands and feet were swollen from long exposure to the cold and salt water, and that his fever was high, but recovery

Personal Mention. Mr. Joseph A. Wheelock, for more than

third of a century editor of that sterling newspaper the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, is in the city for a stay of some time, enjoying a period of well-earned rest, at the Ebbitt. This is Mr. Wheelcck's first visit to Washington for more than fifteen years, and he naturally finds great growth and and he haturally minds great growth and many improvements since then.

Capt. C. M. Chester, late in command of the Newark, is in this city for a few days.

Commander Theodore F. Jewell is in the city on leave of absence.

Maj. J. M. Kelly, 16th Cavalry, is at the

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS ANTI-BRYAN VICTORY

"Want" advertisements

In The Star pay because

they bring answers.

That is Considered the Effect of Mr. Bailey's Selection.

M'MILLIN STOOD FOR THE COALITION

Democrats Who Believe They Can Get Together on the Tariff.

PLAN OF ACTION

The defeat of Mr. McMillin by Mr. Bailey for the democratic caucus nomination for Speaker of the House is still the subject of some discussion in political circles, and the impression is strong that the result was a defeat for the Bryan coalition. McMillin Stands for Bryan.

Mr. McMillin stands as near to Mr. Bryan as any democrat of national reputation. Their intimacy began when they served together as members of the ways and means committee in the Fifty-third Congress. They collaborated in drafting the income tax feature of the Wilson bill, and in their speeches in the debate on that n.easure they took substantially the same ground on every important proposition that was advanced. This intimacy was renewed in the campaign of last year, and it was a common prediction that in case Mr. Bryan was elected Mr. McMillin would be a member of his cabinet. When Mr. Bryan came to Washington late in February Mr. Mc. was elected Mr. McMillin would be a member of his cabinet. When Mr. Bryan came to Washington late in February Mr. McMillin was almost constantly with him, escerting him about and attending the conferences that took place. At one of these conferences Governor Black of Pennsylvania, president of the League of Democratic Clubs, was present, and only a few days before the speakership caucus was held Governor Black appointed Mr. McMillin to a prominent office in the league. All of this is quoted to show that Mr. Bryan ard his friends, standing so close to Mr. McMillin, must have favored his aspirations in the speakership contest. And had he been chosen by the caucus, the action, it is asserted, would have been heralded as another evidence of the continud hold of last year's coalition on the party's organization. last year's coalition on the party's organi-

Bailey Does Not Admire Bryan.

Mr. Bailey, for his part, has never even been an admirer of Mr. Bryan. He does not consider him a good democrat. He all but bolted his nomination for President last year. He afterward took the stump for the ticket, but he spoke for the party, for the ticket, but he spoke for the party, without once mentioning Mr. Bryan's name. He has never recalled his references to Mr. Bryan's populistic teachings and leanings. It is distinctly the Bryan coalition that marks the difference between Mr. Bailey and Mr. McMillin as democrats. Both men are for free silver and for tariff reform, but the former does not regard Mr. Bryan as a good democrat and worthy of Bryan as a good democrat and worthy of democratic leadership, while the latter

dces. Get Together on the Tariff. The bringing forward of the Dingley tariff bill-a consistently prepared protection measure-sets the anti-Bryan demoerats to talking. "Here now," they say, "we have an issue upon which the party dition for a victory next year. Say this bill fails. Then protection fails, and a campaign next year on the issue of a reextremes of the Dingley bill and the mistakes of the Unique bill and the mis-takes of the Wilson bill will be most prom-ising. But in order to seize such an oppor-tunity it will be necessary to remove all fear of a revival of Bryanism. The coun-try does not want Bryanism, and will not have it. The bare thread of Bryanism will keep democrats divided, and enable the rekeep democrats divided, and enable the publicans to pull out of their difficulty in some way and hold on to power. Let's get together again, and if on but one issue, on one which held the party together for one which held the party together for years, and on which it won the campaigns

act by this government, and then it lost the fight. If we are to put all of our eggs the fight. If we are to put all of our egg into one basket, let's choose a safe basket. SACRIFICED HIS LIFE

of 1884 and 1892. The democratic party in national convention never declared but once

for free silver at 16 to 1 as an independent

Death of James Dolan, Who Rescued

Others From the Fire. NEW YORK, March 19.-James Dolan, one of the heroes of the fatal fire in Auburn place, Breeklyn, March 2, who, at the risk of his life, helped to rescue others. died in the Flatbush Insane Asylum today from injuries sustained at the fire.

thirty years old, resided with his widowed mother a half block from the scene of the He was one of the first to arrive at the fire and did gallant service in rescuing people from the burning building. Mrs. Dolan noticed a few days after the fire that her son's mind was wandering. His condition became so violent that on iast Saturday he was sent to the insane

Dolan, who was a strapping big fellow,

asylum. He failed rapidly, and from that time until his death he raved constantly about the are.

Sent to Prison.

BALLOT BOX STUFFERS. After a Long Legal Fight They Are

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 19.-After naking a fight extending over a period of five years the last five of the fifty-eight men convicted of ballot box stuffing in 1891 were taken to prison today to serve their terms. Nearly all of the convicted men appealed, but one after another of the convictions have been affirmed. The court of appeals has just decided the last five cases. The convicted men were James Jordan, Nathaniel Fowler, John Daly, Patrick Maloney and Wm. Reed. The first four must serve six months in the penitentiary, while Reed must go to the state prison for fif-teen months. He had been in the Hudson county jail for the past sixteen months, awaiting the decision of the court, because he was unable to furnish a bondsman to take the place of Patrick Roche, who died It is probable that he will be pardoned, because he has served one month more

COLLEGE PROFESSORS FOR PEACE.

There were many friends of the prisoner

than his sentence.

at the depot to see them off.

Members of the Dartmouth Faculty Favor the Arbitration Treaty. NEW YORK, March 19 .- A dispatch from Hanover, N. H., to the Evening Post says: Twenty-six members of the faculty of Dartmouth College, headed by President Tucker, have sent to Senators Chandler and Gallinger a communication urging them to aid by every means in their power the securing of the early ratification by the Senate of the arbitration treaty.

Ocean Stenmshins Arrived. NEW YORK, March 19,-Arrived: Ob dam, Rotterdam; Manitoba, London; Westernland, Antwern: Spree, Bremen LONDON, March 19.-Arrived: Mobile

HAMBURG, March 19.—Arrived: Bo-hemia, Baltimore; Phoenicia, New York.

Maj. J. M. Elbitt.

Maj. L. S. Tesson of the Medical Corps is visiting friends at 816 15th street.

Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 7th Cavalry, is in the city on leave of absence. Greater New York Charter. ALBANY, N. Y., March 19 .- The Greater New York charter bill has been advanced to a third reading in the assembly.